

# Vertical Handover Management for VoIP Session over Broadband Wireless Networks

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## ABSTRACT

Today, wireless LAN (IEEE802.11g/n) has been the dominant wireless network that can provide high data rates in a limited coverage area. While emerging mobile WiMAX (IEEE802.16e) can provide a wireless broadband access to mobile users in a wide coverage area. These two different technologies will co-exist while complementing each other in some regions, hence, a mobile node (MN) with dual interfaces traverses and executes many handovers (HOs) between 802.11g and 802.16e. Meanwhile, there is a huge demand for Voice over IP (VoIP) service over wireless networks. However, VoIP is a delay and loss sensitive application, hence, VoIP session is more likely to be deteriorated during HO between 802.11g and 802.16e. In order to maintain quality of VoIP session during HO, we proposed Vertical Handover Management (VHM) for VoIP session that focuses on HO initiation and decision strategy according to the wireless link condition and congestion state of wireless networks. The VHM exploits request to send (RTS) retries and round trip time (RTT) between an MN and an access point in an 802.11g interface as well as a carrier to interference noise ratio (CINR) level and MN's queue length of an 802.16e interface as HO triggers. We then conducted simulation experiments to evaluate the effectiveness of our proposed VHM using QualNet 4.5. Our simulation results show that our proposed VHM can preserve the quality of VoIP session during such HOs.

**Keywords:** Handover Management; Handover Triggers; Single/Bi-Casting; 802.11; 802.16e; VoIP

## 1. Introduction

Wireless networks will consist of various wireless network technologies and mobile users will traverse several coverage areas of different wireless access technologies. Recently, mobile WiMAX (IEEE 802.16e) has gained serious attention as a means of providing wireless broadband access to mobile users in a wide area, and it provides QoS for various applications. On the other hand, IEEE 802.11g has already been widely used to provide high data rates in a limited area. Therefore, in the near future, since 802.11g and 802.16e networks are intermingled while complementing each other, a mobile node (MN) will be likely to execute many handovers (HOs) between 802.11g and 802.16e networks with different IP subnets (e.g. two networks that administrated by two different ISPs).

Meanwhile, there is a huge demand for Voice over IP (VoIP) service over wireless networks. However, delivering VoIP over wireless has many challenges because VoIP is a delay and packet loss sensitive application. In a

mobile and wireless environment, typically, two main factors degrade VoIP quality over the wireless network: 1) degradation of wireless link quality; and 2) wireless network congestion. First, because an MN moves freely, the communication quality degrades due to the fluctuation of the wireless link condition. Second, as VoIP is a bi-directional communication, an access point (AP) of 802.11g and a base station (BS) of 802.16e become a bottleneck with the increase of VoIP calls. When an MN traverses several APs and BSs, an MN needs to detect the degradation of VoIP quality and HO to the best available wireless network.

In order to detect the degradation of wireless link quality as well as a congestion of wireless network in a heterogeneous wireless environment, we cannot only rely on one HO trigger such as Carrier-to-Interference plus Noise Ratio (CINR) level. This is because in vertical HO, we cannot directly compare the CINR level of different wireless technologies since each technology has different characteristics in terms of MAC and physical layer. For instance, they might have the same CINR level but differ

in data rate. Therefore, it is a challenge to develop a vertical HO management (VHM) considering suitable HO triggers in order to achieve seamless HO between two different types of wireless networks. In this paper, to preserve VoIP quality during HO, we then propose VHM for VoIP over the intermingled 802.11g and 802.16e networks considering the wireless link condition and congestion state of networks.

## 2. Related Work

So far, several studies on the vertical HO schemes have been conducted. References in [1,2] proposed an algorithm for vertical HO between 3G and WLAN. Authors in [1] use the Received Signal Strength (RSS) with estimated lifetime to execute the HO. On the other hand, authors in [2] use a dynamic RSS threshold that calculated and compared with the current RSS to execute the HO. Reference [3] proposed a link trigger generation method based on RSS. The author proposed a smart triggering scheme by determining link status transition including Link-Up (LU), Link-Coming-Up (LCU), Link-Going-Down (LGD) and Link-Down (LD). Each link state have RSS threshold for transition. These link status will trigger the SIP session mobility protocol to execute the HO. Reference [4] proposed a cross-layer based polynomial regression predictive RSS approach with markov decision process for optimal selection for HO in heterogeneous network. The proposed scheme consists of two primary phases, *i.e.*, the phase of predictive RSS with a hysteresis and the phase of determining optimal target network in which to HO using markov decision process. The author evaluated the proposed method using numerical analysis and compared various performance metrics including number of vertical HO and network throughput. Author described the proposed algorithm through mathematical analysis and evaluated through simulation. The proposed method can avoid the ping-pong effect using predictive RSS with hysteresis. Reference [1-4] schemes exploit RSS as an HO trigger, which cannot represent the received signal quality because it is only indicate the strength of received signal excludes noise, interference, and other channel effects.

Reference [5] proposed an algorithm for vertical HO between 802.11 and 802.16 hybrid networks exploiting data rate and channel occupancy as HO triggers and implemented them on top of the MAC layer. The author uses downlink Signal to Interference Noise Ratio (SINR) for wireless connectivity trigger as well as data rate and network load for performance trigger. The author validated the proposed scheme in two scenarios, *i.e.*, single-MN moves from WiFi-WiMAX-WiFi and system capacity evaluation. The simulation scenario limited to long-lived FTP application for movement scenario. There is no

evaluation for real-time application such as VoIP.

Authors in [6] introduced a mobile relay node as an intermediate node between 802.11 devices and 802.16 base station (BS) to convert 802.16 signal received from BS to 802.11 devices. This approach is inefficient because it requires additional intermediate node among 802.11 access point (AP), 802.16e BS and MN.

The most recognized study is Media Independent Handover (MIH) that was proposed by the IEEE 802.21 working group [7]. MIH is intended to facilitate HO and interoperability of various other network technologies. However, deployment of MIH requires additional layers to the existing protocol stack of mobile device and infrastructure networks leading to cost inefficiency. Therefore, in this paper, we focus on an end-to-end VHM that only requires some modification on end-node, and then our proposed method aims to preserve VoIP quality during HO between networks that managed by different organization.

## 3. Handover Initiation

HO initiation is a process to triggering HO according to some parameters/specific conditions. Since we intend to develop a multi-homed MN-initiated HO scheme where MN has two different wireless interfaces (IFs), *i.e.*, 802.11g and 802.16e networks, we need to determine the HO triggers for each different IF that can be obtained at the MN side. Our proposed VHM aims to preserve VoIP quality during HO; hence, we need to consider several HO triggers indicating both wireless link condition and congestion state in both 802.11g and 802.16e networks. The following subsections describe our proposed HO triggers and the motivation behind selecting them.

### 3.1. Handover Triggers for 802.11

As VoIP is a bi-directional communication, AP becomes a bottleneck with the increase of VoIP calls. That is, VoIP packets to MNs are liable to experience large queuing delay or packet loss due to increase in queue length or buffer overflow in the AP buffer because each MN and AP has almost the same priority level of frame transmission by following the CSMA/CA scheme. In our previous study [8], we found that Request-to-Send (RTS) frame retries and Round-Trip Time (RTT) between MN and AP can be potential MN-initiated HO triggers for 802.11g. We briefly describe these triggers in the following subsections.

#### 3.1.1. Frame Retries

In the IEEE802.11 standard, a sender confirms a successful transmission by receiving an ACK frame in response to the transmitted data frame. When a data or ACK frame is lost, the sender periodically retransmits the

same data frame until achieving a successful transmission or reaching a predetermined retry limit. When frame retries reach the retry limit, the sender treats the data frame as a lost packet.

Our previous study [9] shows that frame retries can promptly and reliably detect the wireless link degradation with compared to RSS. However, current WLANs employ a multi-rate function that can change the transmission rate according to wireless link condition. If the transmission rate is dropped by the multi-rate function, a more robust modulation type is selected and thus data frame retries are further decreased. As a result, an MN cannot properly detect the degradation of wireless link quality only from data frame retries in multi-rate WLANs. We then consider RTS frame retries as an alternative trigger for data frame retries. As an RTS frame is always transmitted at the lowest rate (e.g., 6 Mb/s in 802.11a/g and 1 Mb/s in 802.11b), an MN can appropriately detect the change of wireless link quality. In our previous study [8], we found that an RTS retry ratio of less than 0.6 satisfies adequate VoIP call quality, and we suggest it as a threshold value for initiating HO in this study.

### 3.1.2. AP Queue Length

With the increase of VoIP calls in a WLAN, the AP queue length increases because all traffic to and from the WLAN has to go through the AP. The 802.11 CSMA/CA mechanism provides the AP and MNs with the same number of transmission opportunities. Suppose we have number of MNs ( $N_{mn}$ ) transmitting upstream traffic, the MNs have an  $N_{mn}/(N_{mn} + AP)$  share of bandwidth (BW) while the AP has only a  $1/(N_{mn} + AP)$  share of BW for transmitting downstream traffic. Moreover, the AP typically needs to send more packets than the MN; hence, each packet routed to the MN (downlink transmission) and queued in the AP buffer may experience a large queuing delay or packet loss due to asymmetry of BW share. Consequently, the queuing delay and the packet loss due to buffer overflow severely affect the VoIP quality of MNs. However, the IEEE802.11 (a/b/g/n) standard unfortunately does not provide a mechanism that can inform MNs of the AP queue length. Therefore, to preserve VoIP quality, an MN needs to detect the congestion of the AP by itself. In our previous study [8], we found the significance of the AP queue length and proposed a method to estimate AP queue length based on RTT between MN and AP (W-RTT). We found that W-RTT < 200 ms satisfies adequate VoIP call quality and we suggest it as a threshold value for initiating HO.

## 3.2. HO Triggers for 802.16

802.16e supports high data rates and multi service types; hence, it is a strong contender for wireless broadband

access technology to support real-time applications such as VoIP over wireless networks. Although 802.16e supports multiple service types, often only Best Effort (BE) service type is made available at the initial phase of deployment. The BE scheme has no classification and priority to delay and/or loss sensitive applications; hence, the VoIP application must contend with various types of applications for obtaining transmission opportunity in 802.16e. Since we deal with a VoIP application which is bi-directional communication, we need to consider some metrics indicating both downlink and uplink transmission condition. We need to determine the HO triggers that can be obtained at the MN side.

In this study, we propose a combined use of two metrics, *i.e.*, downlink CINR for indicating downlink transmission as well as the wireless link quality and MN's queue length for indicating uplink transmission and as well as the congestion state of the 802.16e network. We describe the motivation behind selecting these metrics as an HO trigger for MN-initiated HO of the 802.16e. We describe these metrics in the following subsections.

### 3.2.1. CINR Level

Many HO technologies employ RSS as an HO trigger, which can indicate the wireless link condition. RSS provides a simple indication of how strong the signal is at the receiver front end. However, the received signal excludes noise, interference, and other channel effects (e.g., multi-path fading and shadowing). Therefore, a high RSS does not always mean that the channel and signal quality are good. Instead, it gives an indication of whether a strong signal is present in the channel of interest. On the other hand, the CINR provides information on how strong the desired signal is compared to the interferer (or noise, or interference-plus-noise). In this study, an MN exploits a series of instantaneous CINR values that are used to derive the mean of the CINR using the moving mean method.

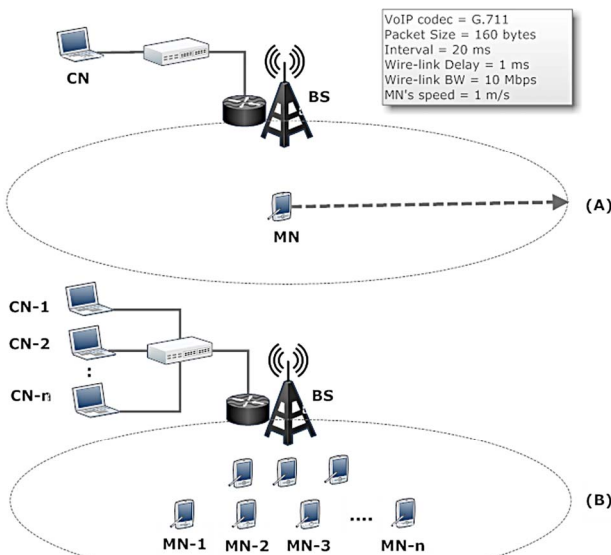
$$\mu\text{CINR}[k] = \frac{1}{N_m} \sum_{i=0}^{N_m} \mu\text{CINR}[k-i] \quad (1)$$

where,  $\mu\text{CINR}[k]$  is the mean of CINR during the  $k$ -th measurement and  $N_m$  is the maximum number of measurement. We conduct a simulation experiment to investigate the performance of VoIP over 802.16e and the behavior of downlink CINR and MN's queue length using QualNet 4.5 [10]. We employ Mean Opinion Score (MOS) to assess the VoIP quality. MOS is defined in E-model standardized by ITU-T [11]. MOS provides a subjective numerical indication of the perceived quality of conversational voice call that ranges from 1 (lowest quality) to 5 (highest quality). MOS is determined based on R-factor which mainly sum of delay and loss impairment [12]. Normally, MOS > 3.60 means an adequate

VoIP call quality.

We set an urban environment in our simulation scenario by introducing a Rayleigh fading model to meet our scenario (see **Figure 1(A)**). In this simulation experiment, we employ VoIP codec of G.711, which are commonly used in the VoIP system where G.711 sends a packet of 160 bytes every 20 ms. The detail of simulation parameters describes in **Table 1**. Through simulation experiments, we aim to determine a certain level of threshold for downlink CINR and MN's queue length to meet the requirement of an adequate VoIP call quality.

**Figure 2** shows the relationship between Downlink MOS and CINR when an MN moves away from BS. Since the relationship starts to scatter when CINR below 50 dB due to the fluctuation of wireless link condition, we employ a local regression smoothing method (loess method) to grasp their trend and estimate the best fit of CINR level and MOS over the distance shown as a red curve. The red curve shows that CINR level above 26 dB satisfies an adequate VoIP call. Therefore, we can set the



**Figure 1. Simulation Scenarios.**

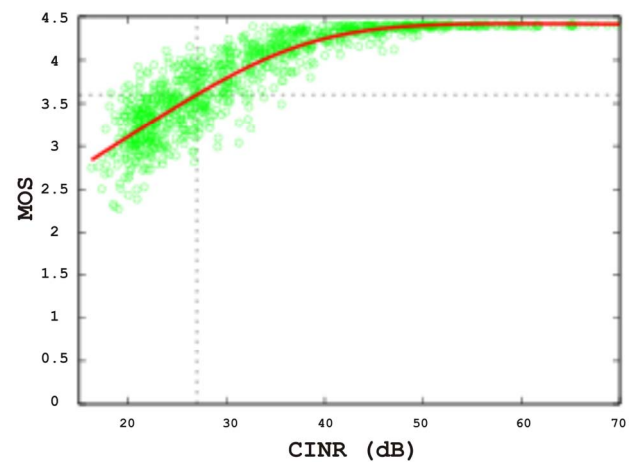
**Table 1. Simulation Parameter For 802.16e.**

Frequency Band	2.4 GHz
Duplexing Mode	TDD
Channel Mode	10 MHz
FFT Size (of OFDMA sub-carriers)	1024
Frame Duration	5 ms
Transmit/Receive Time Gap (TTG)	10 us
Receive/Transmit Time Gap (RTG)	10 us
BS Tx Power	30 dBm
MN Tx Power	22 dBm
Fading Model	Rayleigh

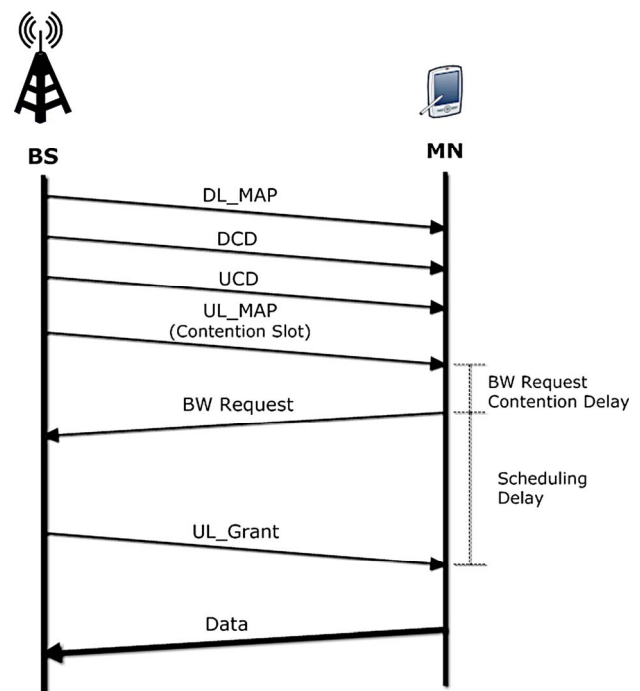
CINR level of 26 dB as a threshold for initiating HO in this study.

### 3.2.2. MN's Queue Length

In the 802.16e standard, BW allocation is thoroughly managed by a BS, in which the downlink BW is managed by a BW scheduler at the BS. On the other hand, uplink BW is allocated by the BS through the BW request and uplink grant procedures. In particular to uplink transmission, as shown in **Figure 3**, the BS allocates BW to the MNs for the purpose of making BW requests by providing a BW request contention slot in UL-MAP. Then, the MN transmits the BW requests in response to the allocated time slot. After the MN obtains an Uplink



**Figure 2. MOS vs. CINR.**



**Figure 3. Uplink Transmission of 802.16e.**

Grant, it can then transmit its data with the allocated uplink grants. So, we can sum up the total end-to-end uplink delay ( $T_{UL-ETE}$ ) as follows:

$$T_{UL-ETE} = T_{BWreq} + T_{Sch} + T_{queue} + T_o \quad (2)$$

where  $T_{BWreq}$  and  $T_{Sch}$  are BW request contention and BS scheduling delay, respectively.  $T_{queue}$  represents the queuing delay in the transmission buffer.  $T_o$  represents additional delays, e.g., transmission delays over wireless link and VoIP codec delay. This BW request contention and scheduling delay may become longer with the increase in the number of MNs in a serving BS, which contends the BW request slot in the UL-MAP.

The increase of BW request contention and scheduler delay cause the increase of data on the queue length in the MN for transmission (MN's queue length), thereby leading to a degradation of uplink communication quality. We conduct a simulation experiment to investigate the relationship between the number of MNs establishing VoIP calls and MN's queue length. In this simulation scenario, we randomly locate from one to 30 MNs within a coverage area of the single BS. Each MN communicates with a Correspondent Node (CN) using VoIP. **Figure 1(B)** shows the simulation model where every MN moves randomly at a speed of 1 m/s within a coverage area of the single BS.

**Figure 4** shows the average uplink and downlink VoIP quality as well as the average of MN's queue length over the number of MNs in the single BS. The figure shows that uplink VoIP quality decreases as the number of MNs in the single BS increases. On the other hand, downlink VoIP quality is kept at an adequate VoIP quality even if the number of VoIP calls increases. Moreover, the MN's queue length increases as the number of MNs establishing VoIP calls in the single BS increases. From the figure, we can see that the bottleneck of the 802.16e network affects only flows from the MN to BS, i.e., uplink transmission. This bottleneck causes the uplink latency, which is mainly raised from the uplink BW request contention and scheduling delay. This uplink latency causes an increase of the MN's queue length, thereby leading to the degradation of uplink communication quality.

In terms of accommodation of MNs establishing VoIP call in the single BS, **Figure 5** shows that a single BS can simultaneously accommodate 20 MNs VoIP calls. In this simulation experiment, we aim to determine the threshold level of MN's queue length to meet the requirement of an adequate VoIP call quality condition in the 802.16e network. Therefore, we show the relationship among MN's queue length, uplink VoIP quality and uplink latency in **Figure 6**. From this figure, we can see that the G.711 VoIP application has a tolerable uplink end-to-end delay up to 260 ms.

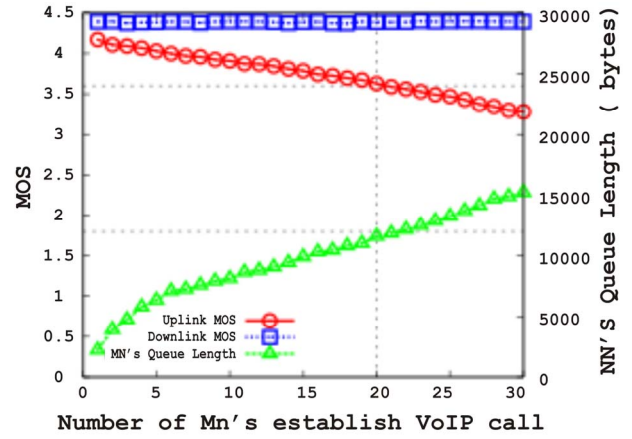


Figure 4. Relationship among MOS, MN's QL.

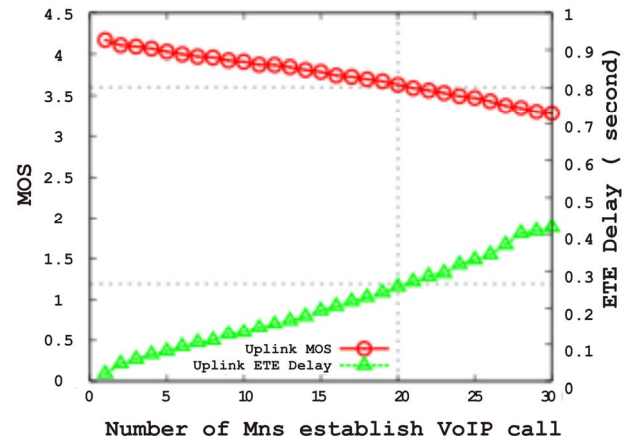


Figure 5. Relationship among MOS, ETE Delay and MN's QL.

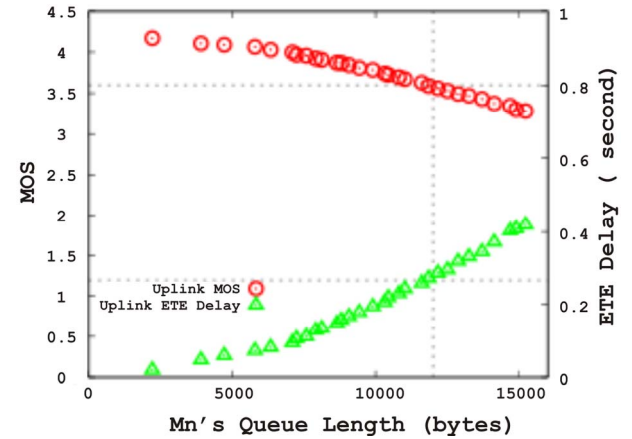


Figure 6. Relationship among MOS, ETE Delay and # of VoIP calls.

Since we are interested in MN's queue length, we can see from **Figure 6** that MN's queue lengths of less than 12,000 bytes meet the requirement for adequate VoIP call quality. Therefore, we set the MN's queue length threshold of 12,000 bytes that can be a reference for ini-



tiating the HO.

#### 4. Proposed VHM Architecture

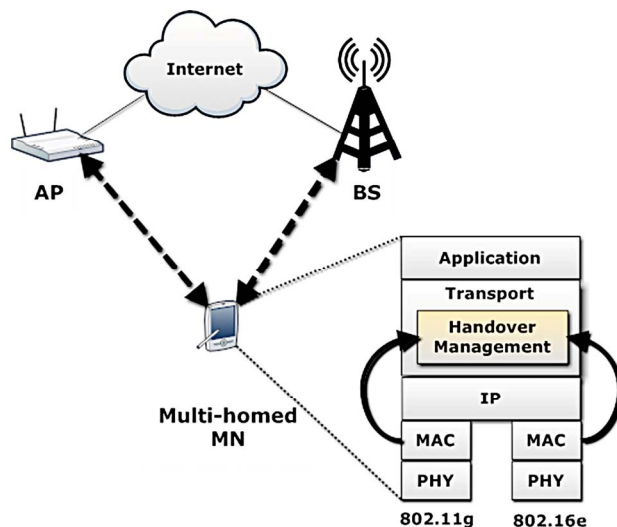
We propose a VHM for intermingled 802.11g and 802.16e networks. Our proposed VHM is implemented on the transport layer of the MN and obtains effective HO triggers from a low layer using a cross-layer approach as shown in **Figure 7**.

##### 4.1. VHM Features

In our study, we consider an MN has two IFs, *i.e.*, 802.11g and 802.16e IFs, and each IF is assigned single IP address with different IP subnet. The MN has dual IFs connected to two point of attachment, *i.e.*, BS and AP. The MN establishes VoIP call with the CN. One or both endpoints (CN or MN) can be multi-homed and multi-addressed but we here focus on that only MN is multi-homed in this study. Utilizing multi-homing function can enhance the session preservation between MN and CN. The main purpose of utilizing the multi-homing function is that an MN may use its two IFs either alternatively or simultaneously in order to achieve seamless HO. An MN has a choice to select the best IF in order to preserve an on-going VoIP session while changing the point of attachment. The VHM selects the transmission mode, *i.e.*, single/bi-casting, based on RTS retries and W-RTT of the 802.11g IF as well as CINR level and MN's queue length of the 802.16e IF as HO triggers. Our VHM is mainly focused on proper HO initiation according to wireless link and congestion of network condition.

##### 4.2. Single/Bi-Casting Transmission Mode

As our proposed VHM employs multihoming similar to [8,9] in order to enhance the VoIP session preservation



**Figure 7.** VHM Architecture.

between MN and CN, the VHM must properly switches between single-casting and bi-casting modes in response to wireless network condition. Single-casting mode means that an MN communicates with a CN using only one IF. Bi-casting, on the other hand, means that an MN sends duplicated packets to a CN through two IFs for supporting soft-HO. Bi-casting is useful for avoiding packet loss and investigating both 802.11g and 802.16e IFs condition when an MN changes its IF during communication; hence, it achieves more reliable VoIP communication during HO.

**Pseudo-code 1** shows an algorithm of switching to bi-casting when an MN is located in an overlap area of 802.11g and 802.16e (AP and BS). Basically, our algorithm first examines the wireless link condition by observing RTS retry (*rts\_retry*) of 802.11g IF and mean CINR level (*cinr*) of 802.16e IF. After that it examines the congestion state of wireless network by observing W-RTT (*w-rtt*) of 802.11g IF and MN's queue length (*mn\_queue*) of 802.16e IF. For example, when the MN's initial transmission mode is single-casting via 802.11g IF, the VHM monitors the *rts\_retry* to detect the wireless link quality. If the *rts\_retry* exceeds threshold *rts\_thr* (0.6) [6], the MN switches transmission mode to bi-casting; otherwise, it monitors *w-rtt* to detect the congestion of 802.11g network. If *w-rtt* exceeds threshold *rtt\_thr* (200 ms) [6], the MN switches transmission mode to bi-casting; otherwise, it stays in single-casting via 802.11g IF. When the MN's initial transmission mode is single-casting via 802.16e IF, the MN monitors downlink *cinr* to detect the wireless link quality. If *cinr* is less than *cinr\_thr* (26 dB), the MN switches transmission mode to bi-casting; otherwise, it monitors the *mn\_queue* to detect the congestion of 802.16e network. If *mn\_queue* exceeds the threshold *queue\_thr* (12,000 bytes), the MN switches transmission mode to bi-casting; otherwise, it stays in single-casting via 802.16e IF.

When bi-casting is applied, the MN monitors all HO triggers from both IFs and compares them. As shown in **Pseudo-code 2**, an algorithm of switching to single-casting works as follows. An MN first monitors HO triggers for indicating wireless link condition and follow by congestion state of wireless network. First of all, an MN monitors and evaluates link state HO triggers, *i.e.*, *rts\_rety* and *cinr*, of 802.11g and 802.16e IFs, respectively. If both triggers still exceed and fall below the threshold for *rts\_thr* (0.6) and *cinr\_thr* (26 dB), respectively, the MN stays in bi-casting mode. If *rts\_retry* exceeds the threshold while the *cinr* is still above threshold, the MN then switches to the single-casting via 802.16e IF; otherwise, it switches to single-casting via 802.11g IF.

When both triggers still exceed and fall below threshold for *rts\_thr* and *cinr\_thr*, respectively, the MN then monitors the congestion state HO triggers of both 802.11g

```

BEGIN
  IF Single-casting if:802.11g
  READ Link State HO Triggers FROM if:802.11g
  IF rts_retry ≤ rts_thr THEN
    READ Congestion State HO Triggers FROM if:802.11g
    IF w-rtt ≤ rtt_thr THEN
      Single-casting if:802.11g
    ELSE Bi-casting
  EN-
  DIF
  ELSE
    Bi-casting
  ENDIF
  ELSE IF Single-casting if:802.16e
    READ Link State HO Triggers FROM if:802.16e
    IF cinr ≥ cinr_thr THEN
      READ Congestion State HO Triggers FROM if:802.16e
      IF mn_queue ≤ queue_thr THEN
        Single-casting if:802.16e
      ELSE
        Bi-casting
      ENDIF ELSE
        Bi-casting
      ENDIF ENDIF
    END
  END

```

**Pseudo-code 1. Switching from single-to-bi-casting.**

```

BEGIN
  IF Bi-casting
  READ Link State HO Triggers FROM if:802.11g && 802.16e
  IF rts_retry ≥ rts_thr && cinr < cinr_thr THEN
    Bi-casting
  ELSE IF rts_retry ≥ rts_thr && cinr ≥ cinr_thr THEN
    Single-casting if:802.16e
  ELSE IF rts_retry < rts_thr && cinr < cinr_thr THEN
    Single-casting if:802.11g
  ELSE
    READ Congestion State HO Triggers
    FROM if:802.11g&802.16e
    IF w-rtt ≥ rtt_thr && mn_queue ≥ queue_thr THEN
      Bi-casting
    ELSE IF w-rtt ≥ rtt_thr && mn_queue < queue_thr THEN
      Single-casting if:802.16e
    ELSE IF w-rtt < rtt_thr && mn_queue ≥ queue_thr THEN Single-casting
    if:802.11g
    ELSE Bi-casting
  ENDIF ENDIF ENDIF
  END

```

**Pseudo-code 2. Switching from bi-to-bi/single-casting.**

and 802.16e IFs, *i.e.*,  $w\text{-}rtt$  and  $mn\_queue$ , respectively. If both congestion state HO triggers exceed the threshold, the MN stays in bi-casting mode. If  $w\text{-}rtt$  of 802.11g IF exceeds the threshold while  $mn\_queue$  of 802.16e IF are below threshold, then, MN switches to the single-casting via 802.16e IF; otherwise, it switches to single-casting via 802.11g IF. When both triggers fall below threshold, the MN switches back to the initial transmission mode that is the same mode as when the MN established a connection in the first place. When both networks remain congested, the MN continues in bi-casting leading to

more congestion in both networks. In this situation, we need to extend our proposed VHM with congestion control mechanism to deal with congestion of both networks. Since we focus on HO initiation and decision in this study, we leave this topic for future investigation.

## 5. Simulation Experiments and Results

We conduct simulation experiments to investigate the effectiveness of our proposed VHM using QualNet 4.5 [10]. We evaluate our proposed VHM when degradation of wireless link occurs due to the movement of MN as well as when congestion of wireless network occurs due to increase of number of MNs sending VoIP traffic. In this simulation experiment, we employ VoIP codec of G.711, which is commonly used in VoIP systems where G.711 sends a packet of 160 bytes every 20 ms. The details of simulation parameters describes in **Tables 1** and **2** for 802.16e and 802.11g, respectively.

Our proposed VHM can be applied in a condition where an 802.16e network cell overlays an 802.11g network cell; hence, an MN located in the 802.11g network cell can associate with the 802.16e network. We assume that both IFs are in standby mode. Therefore, the MN does not need to perform network acquisition including network scanning and ranging for 802.11g and 802.16e, respectively. Therefore, we neglect the delay caused by network acquisition.

### 5.1. Performance Evaluation of HO Based on Link State HO Triggers

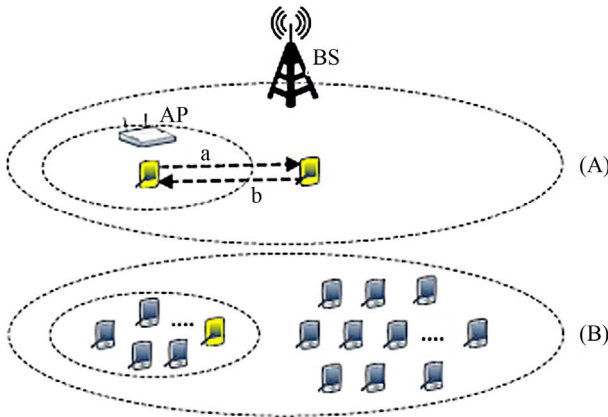
This simulation experiment aims to investigate whether our proposed VHM can initiate HO and decide the transmission mode according to link state HO triggers, *i.e.*, RTS retry of 802.11g IF and CINR level of 802.16e IF. **Figures 8(A)** shows the simulation model to evaluate the proposed HO algorithms. An MN, which is establishing a VoIP call with a CN, moves from the 802.11g area to the 802.16e area at 1 m/s, and vice versa.

In terms of VoIP quality, we can see that our proposed method can obtain average MOS values of 4.06 (**Figure 9(a)**) and 4.286 (**Figure 9(b)**) for uplink and downlink, respectively, when an MN moves from 802.11g to 802.16e. From **Figure 9(a)**, the average uplink MOS is a bit decreased compared to downlink MOS due to uplink latency of 802.16e, which is mainly raised from the uplink BW request contention and scheduling delays.

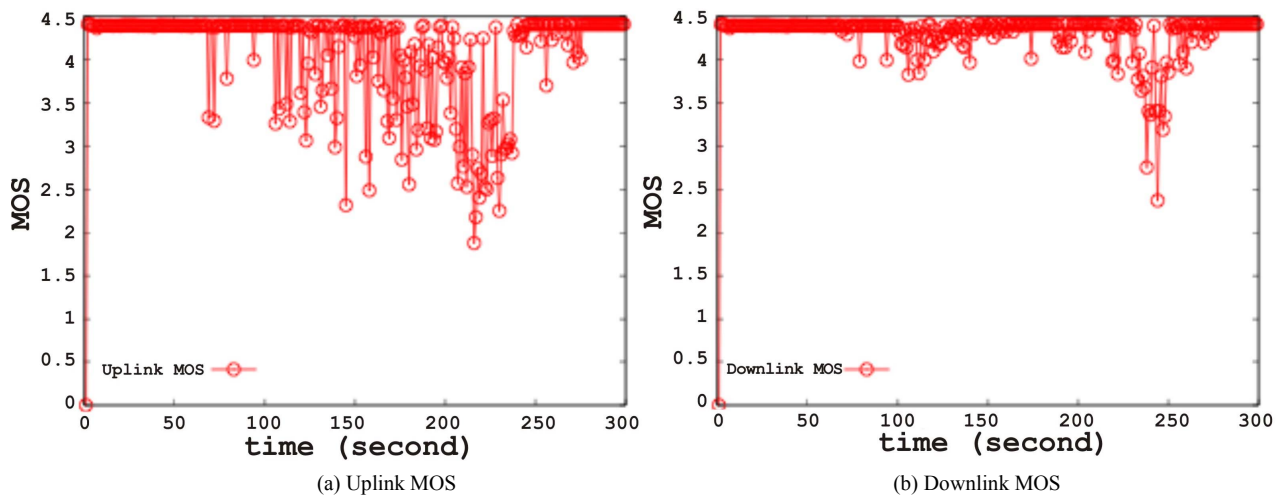
**Table 2. Simulation Parameter for 802.11g.**

Supported Data Rate (Mbps)	6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54
Tx Power (dBm)	5.0, 5.1, 6.7, 7.9, 8.1, 9.3, 10.6, 10.1
SIFS	16 us
Slot Time	9 us
CWmin, CWmax	15, 1023

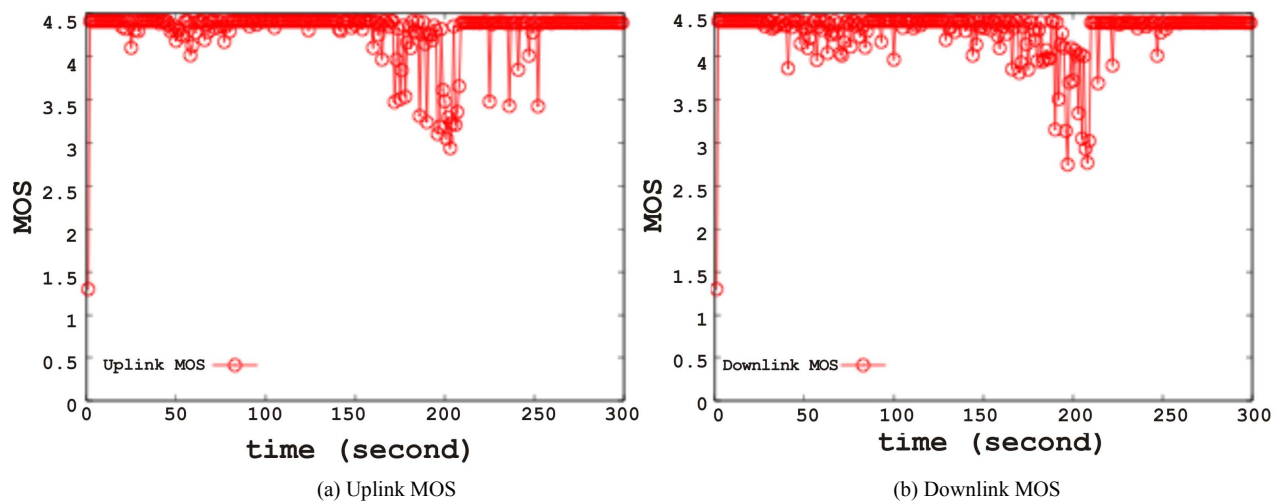
On the other hand, when an MN moves from 802.16e to 802.11g, average MOS values are 4.29 (**Figure 10(a)**) and 4.28 (**Figure 10(b)**) for uplink and downlink, respectively.



**Figure 8. Simulation Scenarios for Evaluating Proposed VHM.**



**Figure 9. MN moves from 802.11g to 802.16e network.**



**Figure 10. MN moves from 802.16e to 802.11g network.**

tively. MOS is decreased sometimes below 3.6 at simulation time of 200 seconds. This is mainly because the MN located in the edge of 802.11g network at 200 seconds where link condition is degraded and also effect of fading model introduced in the simulation scenario.

**Figure 11** shows the average MOS, as a function of distance between BS and AP. This figure shows that as an increase of distance between AP and BS, the average uplink and downlink MOS (when an MN moves from 802.11g to 802.16e and vice versa) are gradually decreased. This is mainly because an overlap area between 802.11g and 802.16e becomes less as the increase of distance between AP and BS.

Since our proposed VHM can be applied in a situation where a network cell of 802.16 overlays a network cell of 802.11g, lessen overlap area between two networks will affect the VoIP call quality. From **Figure 11**, the effective distance of 300 meters between AP and BS can be applied to our proposed VHM.



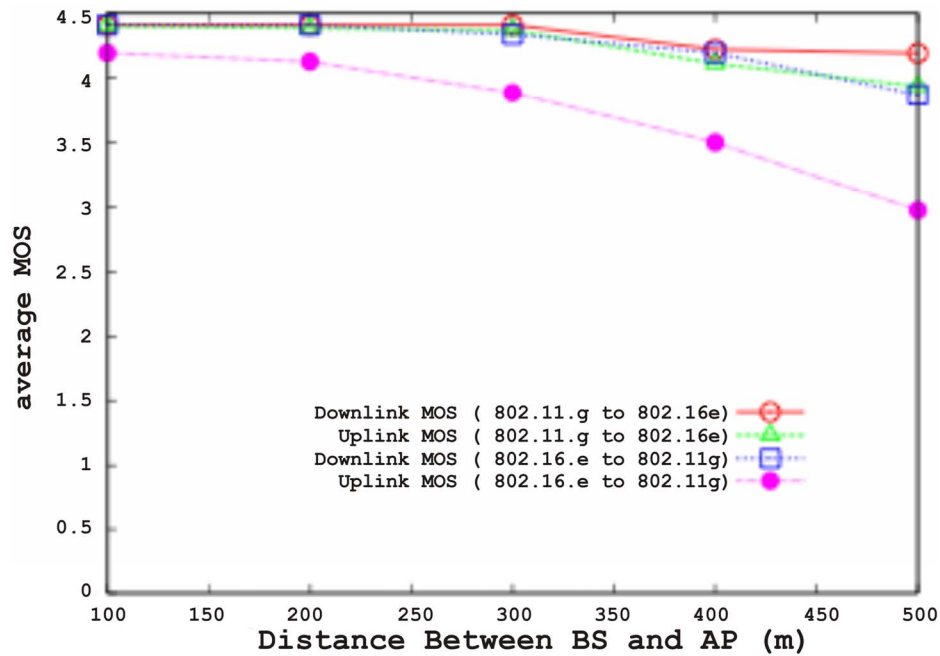


Figure 11. MOS vs. Distance between BS and AP.

## 5.2. Performance Evaluation of HO Based on Congestion State HO Triggers

This simulation experiment aims to investigate whether our proposed HO algorithm can initiate HO and decide the transmission mode according to congestion state HO triggers, *i.e.*, W-RTT of 802.11g IF and MN's queue length of 802.16e IF. First, we conducted simulation experiments to evaluate the effectiveness of our proposed VHM in a congested 802.11g network. We consider the scenario depicted in **Figure 8(B)**. At the beginning of the simulation, there are 13 MNs randomly distributed in the vicinity of an AP (*i.e.*, between 0 and 50 m) where the access to 802.16e networks is granted.

There is one among many MNs employing the proposed HO algorithms and it initially uses the 802.11g AP to establish a VoIP call. Every 5 seconds, a new MN establishes a VoIP connection with its CN via the 802.11g network, so that the traffic in the 802.11g network gradually increases. Simulation results show that the average uplink and downlink MOS are 4.258 and 4.249, respectively (**Figures 12(a)** and **(b)**). From these figures, the MOS is decreased sometimes below 3.6 at simulation time of 50 seconds. This is mainly because the number of MN reaches to maximum acceptable number of MNs establishing VoIP call in single AP of 802.11g, *i.e.*, 10 MNs, at the time of 50 seconds. After HO to 802.16e, uplink MOS is decreased sometimes at initial time because uplink latency due to BW request contention slot and scheduling at BS in 802.16e. Furthermore, we also evaluate the effectiveness of our proposed VHM in a congested 802.16e network.

At the beginning of the simulation, there are 30 MNs randomly distributed in the vicinity of AP and BS. We set 30 MNs in order to make a congested scenario in single BS (the acceptable number of MNs establishing VoIP call in the single BS of 802.16e is 20 MNs as shown in **Figure 4**). There is one among many MNs employing the proposed VHM algorithms and it initially uses the 802.16e to establish a VoIP call. Every 3 seconds, a new MN establishes a VoIP connection with its CN via the 802.16e network, so that the traffic in the 802.16e network gradually increases. The simulation results show that average uplink and downlink MOS are 3.882 and 4.336, respectively (**Figures 13(a)** and **(b)**). The uplink MOS suffers degradation many times from uplink latency due to BW request contention and scheduling delay.

## 6. Conclusions and Future Work

In this paper, we have proposed VHM for VoIP over intermingled 802.11g and 802.16e networks. Our proposed VHM is implemented on the transport layer of the MN and obtains effective HO triggers from the lower layer using a cross-layer approach. The VHM exploits RTS retries and W-RTT of the 802.11g IF as well as CINR level and MN's queue length of the 802.16e IF as HO triggers. Our proposed method aimed to preserve VoIP quality during HO between networks with different IP subnets. Our simulation results show that our proposed VHM can preserve VoIP call quality during such HOs.

In this study, we focused on HO initiation and decision to switch the transmission mode, *i.e.*, single/bi-casting

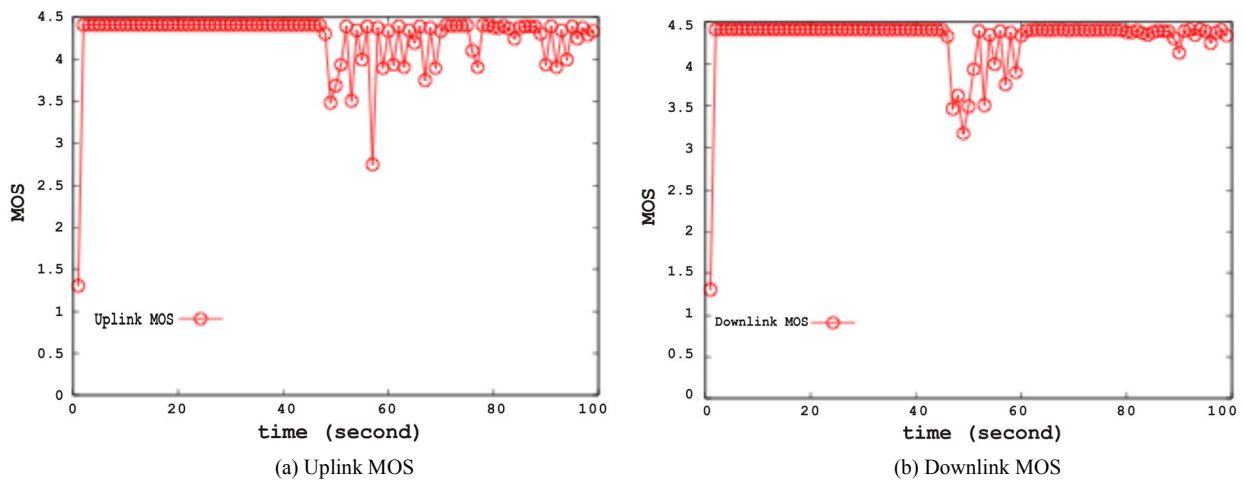


Figure 12. 802.16e is congested, MN handovers to 802.11g.

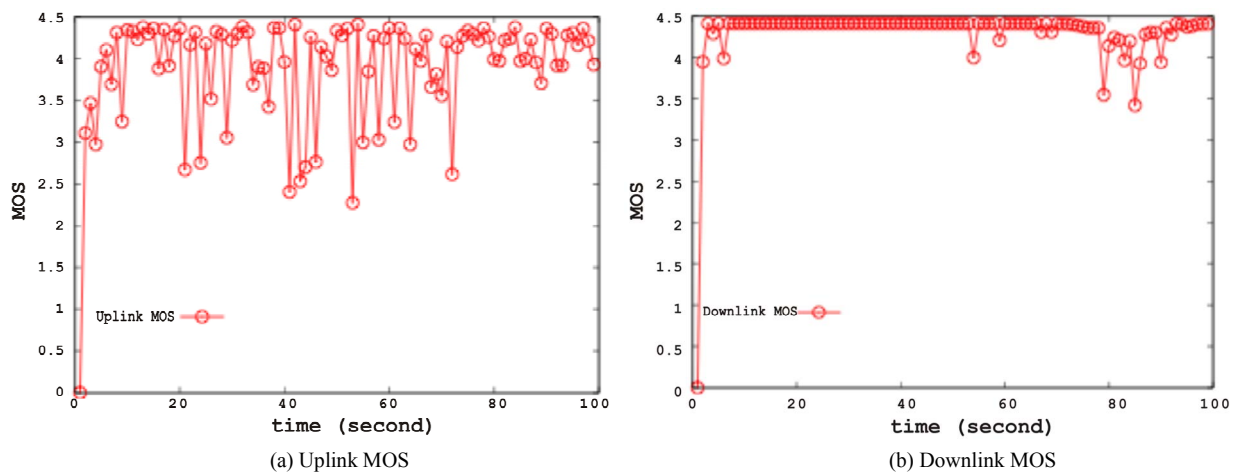


Figure 13. 802.11g is congested, MN handovers to 802.16e.

according to HO triggers obtained from 802.11g and 802.16e network. In the future, we need to extend our proposed VHM with congestion control mechanism to deal with the condition where both 802.11g and 802.16e networks are congested.

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